

MAYSKIY, I.N.; SUVOROVA, G.V.; FILATOV, P.P.

Influence of ionizing radiations on the antigenic and biological properties of the rat M-1 tumor. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 52 no.9:91-93 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz laboratorii neinfektsionnoy immunologii Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym--Verezhnikovym.

(TUMORS)

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; ~~MAYSKIY, I.N.~~; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; PEKHOV, A.P.;
RYBAKOV, N.I.; KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N.; GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; TRIBULEV,
G.P.; NEFED'YEVA, N.P.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M.; PODOPLELOV, I.I.;
ANTIPOV, V.V.; NOVIKOVA, I.S.; KOP'YEV, V.Ya.

Problems of space microbiology and cytology. Probl.kosm.biol.
1:118-136 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE MICROBIOLOGY) (CYTOLOGY)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; MAYSKIY, I.N.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; PEKHOV, A.P.;
GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; RYBAKOV, N.I.; ANTIPOV, V.V.

Microbiological and cytological studies in spaceships. Probl.
ksom.biol. 2:140-148 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(SPACE BIOLOGY)

JUKOV-VEREJNIKOV, N.N. [Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N.N.]; MAISKI, I.N. [Mayskiy, I.N.]; PEHOV, A.P. [Pekhov, A.P.]; NEFEDIEVA, N.P. [Nefed'yeva, N.P.]

Cosmic microbiology. Analele biol 16 no.3:30-39 My-Je '62.

MAJAKI, I.M.

Trip to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to participate
in the work of the scientific conference devoted to the tenth
anniversary of the activity of the biological institutes of
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Vest. AMN SSSR 17 no.2:90-92
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

(BIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; MAYSKIY, I.N.; TRIBULEV, G.P.

Experimental biology and the new concepts of immunogenesis. Vest.
AMN SSSR 17 no.4:65-70 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(IMMUNITY) (BIOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N.; MAYSKIY, I.N.; PEKHOV, A.P.; TRIBULEV, G.P.;
RYBAKOV, I.N.; RYBAKOVA, K.D.

Importance of microbiological objects in the study of
pathological changes in genetic coding. Vest.AMN S.S.S.R.
17 no.12:49-59 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.
(MICROORGANISMS) (GENETICS)

MAYSKIY, I.N.

Role of antibodies in the pathogenesis of malignant growth. *Biul. eksp.biol.i med.* 54 no.7:69-74 JI '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii neinfektsionnoy immunologii Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnilovym.

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (CARCINOGENESIS)

MAYSKIY, I.N.; KHUNDANOVA, L.L.

Effect of organ specific sera on the localization of Brown-Pearce tumor metastases. *Biul. eksp. b ol. i med.* 54 no. 7:77-79 J1 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii neinfektsionnoy immunologii Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(SERUM)

(CANCER RESEARCH)

MAYSKIY, I.N., prof.

Some problems of medical genetics. Biol.v zhkole no.6:79-82
N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.

(Genetics)

MAYSKIY, Ivan Nikolayevich, doktor med. nauk, prof.; SOROKO, Ya.I.,
red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Experimental genetics and medicine] Eksperimental'naya
genetika i meditsina. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 30 p.
(Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike: VIII Seriya: Biologiya i
meditsina, no.18) (MIRA 16:10)
(GENETICS) (MEDICINE, EXPERIMENTAL)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; STUDITSKIY, A.N., prof.; NAUMOV, N.P.,
prof.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V.; YUROVA, I.L., dots.; PLATONOV, G.V.,
prof.; KAGANOV, V.M.; FURMAN, A.Ye., dots.; MEDVEDEV,
N.V., prof.; YAKIMOV, V.P., kand. biol. nauk;
ZHUKOV-VEREZHIKOV, N.N.; BONDARENKO, P.P., prof.;
MAYSKIY, I.N., prof.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dots.;
TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., dots.; DOBROKHVALOV, V.P., kand.
biol. nauk; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; VIKTOROVA, V., red.;
CHEREMNYKH, I., mlad. red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Studies on the dialectic of living nature] Ocherk dia-
lektiki zhivoi prirody. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 527 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokho-
zyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Koval'skiy).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zhukov-Verezhnikov).
(Biology--Philosophy)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042681

S/0000/63/000/000/0185/0188

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Yazdovskiy, V. I.; Pekhov, A. P.; Ry*bakov, N. I.; Tribulev, G. P.; Saksonov, P. P.; Dobrov, N. N.; Antipov, V. V.; Kozlov, V. A.; Vy*sotskiy, V. G.; Mishenko, B. A. Ry*bakova, D. K.; Parfenov, G. P.; Pantyukhova, V. V.; Yudin, Ye. V.; Aniskin, Ye. D.

TITLE: The evaluation of the biological effectiveness of space-flight factors with the aid of lysogenic bacteria

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 185-188

TOPIC TAGS: lysogenic bacteria, biological sensor, radiation detector, bacteriophage, phage, vibration, irradiation/Vostok III, Vostok IV

ABSTRACT: Lysogenic bacteria, E. coli K-12 (λ), was carried on spaceships

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042681

Vostok III and Vostok IV as a biological sensor. The advantages of lysogenic bacteria as biological sensors stem not only from their extreme sensitivity to various types of radiation, but also from the fact that induced changes are directly proportional to the dose of irradiation. In addition, *E. coli* was subjected to the combined effects of radiation and vibration in ground experiments. Vibration was produced by means of a vibrator with frequencies of 35, 70, and 700 cps, an amplitude ranging from 0.4 to 0.005 mm with a load equal to 10 g, for periods of 15, 30, and 60 min. Co^{60} in doses of 100 r at a rate of 21 r per min served as a source of radiation. Lysogenic bacteria carried on space-ships Vostok III and Vostok IV revealed induction of genetic changes produced by space-flight factors which was indicated by a significant increase in the number of phage particles. The induced effect was more pronounced on Vostok III than on Vostok IV. Forty-eight hours after its return to earth, the bacteria carried by Vostok III had produced 4.6 times as many phage particles as controls which had remained on earth. Ground experiments with vibration indicate that the combined vibration and gamma irradiation, followed by a second exposure to vibration, double the biological effectiveness of gamma rays.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042681

However, when the bacteria is subjected to only a single dose of vibration following irradiation, there is no increase in the number of phage particles as compared to samples which were exposed to irradiation alone. This fact indicates that under space flight conditions vibration sensitizes the lysogenic bacteria to the effect of ionizing radiation. This as yet hypothetical explanation should be substantiated by additional experiments.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

MAYSKIY, I.N.; AYRAPET'YAN, G.P.

International Cancer Research Congress. Biol. v shkole no.1:
80-82 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.
(ONCOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N., prof.; KOP'YEV, V., dotsent; MAYSKIY, I., prof.;
PEKHOV, A., doktor biolog.nauk; TRIBULEV, G., dotsent;
YAZDOVSKIY, V., prof.

Biological aspects of the theory of relativity. Av.i kosm. 45
no.2:13-35 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zhukov-Verezhnikov).
(Space biology)

MAYSKIY, I.N.; AYRAPET'YAN, G.P.; KOZLOVA, N.A.; NILOVSKIY, M.N.;
SUVOROVA, G.V.; SUKHORUKIKH, S.V.; KHUNDANOVA, L.L. (Moskva)

Therapeutic and cytotoxic action of antibodies and their
role in the pathogenesis of cancer. Usp. sovr. biol. 55 no.2:
219-238 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N. N.; VOLKOV, M. N.; MAYSKIY, I. N.; TRIBULEV, G. P.; RYBAKOV, N. I.;
SAKSONOV, P. P.; ANTIPOV, V. V.; KOZLOV, V. A.; PODOPLELOV, I. I.

"Results of microbiological and cytological investigation on Vostok type space-
craft."

paper presented at the 15th Intl Astronautical Cong, Warsaw, 7-12 Sep 64.

ACCESSION NR: AT4037688

8/2865/64/003/000/0184/0192

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Yazdovskiy, V. I.; Mayakiy, I. N.; Tribulev, G.P.; Pekhov, A.P.; Saksonov, P.P.; Rybakov, N. I.; Antipov, V. V.; Artem'yev, N.S.; Kozlov, V. A.; Mishchenko, B. A.; Yudin, Ye. V.; Rybakova, K.D.; Aniskin Ye. D.

TITLE: Microbiological and cytological research in the conquest of space

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 184-192

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, cytology, lysogenic bacteria, synchrocyclotron, cyclotron, telemetry, space flight, antiradiation drug, ionizing radiation

ABSTRACT: Microbiological research has concentrated on highly radiosensitive biological objects which register molecular changes in response to irradiation. The specific object selected was lysogenic bacteria, *E. coli* K-12 (λ), which is very sensitive to ionizing radiation and reacts by producing phage particles. Recent synchrocyclotron experiments have shown that *E. coli* bacteria react similarly to protons and neutrons and that the phage production is proportional to the irradiation.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037688

tion dose. Other experiments have shown that when subjected to vibration, lysogenic bacteria do not produce phage particles. The value of this lysogenic system stems from the fact that it is highly sensitive to radiation but stable under other stress factors of space flight. In the immediate future it will be necessary to couple this biological radiation sensor with an automatic system which will permit registration and telemetry of information from space to earth. The principles for creating such an automatic telemetry system have already been worked out, and this makes it possible to begin construction of experimental equipment. Apparently, this lysogenic system can also be used for testing the effectiveness of antiradiation drugs. Recent experiments with β -mercaptopyrrolamine have shown that phage production can be reduced by the use of such drugs. If it turns out that phage production induced by heavy particles can also be reduced by antiradiation drugs, then the lysogenic system could be used for a fast primary selection of new means of chemical protection against radiation.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L-16634-65 EEO-2/ENG(j)/FSF(h)/FSS-2/ENG(r)/EWT(i)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/ENG(v)/
 FCC/EWA(g)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWG(a)/EWG(c)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pc-5/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pac-2/
 Pcb/Pi-4/Pb-4 ESD(a1)/SSD/BSO/AFWL/AS(mp)-2/AMD/AFMDC/AFETR/AFTC(b)/AFTC(a)
 TI/DD/GW/WS
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046443

S/0205/64/004/005/0738/0742 B

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verazhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Pekhov, A. P.;
Ry*bakov, N. I.; Saksanov, P. P.; Mishchenko, B. A.; Kozlov, V. A.;
Ry*bakova, K. D.; Anisikin, Ye. D.

TITLE: Effect of antiradiation drugs on phage production of lysogenic bacteria induced by x-irradiation

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 738-742

TOPIC TAGS: antiradiation drugs, radioprotectors, phage production,
 lysogenic bacteria, E. coli K-12(λ), x-ray, irradiation, biological
 radiation sensor, space flight, 2-mercaptopyramine, mercamine
 disulfide, urethane

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been performed to determine the effects
 of antiradiation drugs and urethane on biological objects capable of
 warning of radiogenetic damage. Lysogenic bacteria E. coli K-12(λ)
 was selected because it proved to be a reliable and sensitive bio-
 logical radiation sensor in space flight experiments by producing

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L 16634-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046443

phage particles in proportion to the dose of ionizing radiation. The mechanism of phage production by lysogenic bacteria constitutes a molecular-genetic reaction related to transformation-type genetic anomalies. The highest permissible concentration of each substance was used which did not have a bacteriostatic effect on E. coli K-12(λ). The concentrations for 2-mercaptopyrrolamine and mercamine disulfide were 0.05% and 0.8% for urethane. Irradiation of bacterial cultures was produced by an RUM-7 generator with a dose rate of 4050 r/min, a voltage of 50 kv, an amperage of 15 mamps, an irradiation distance of 8 cm, and using a 0.1-mm Al filter. It was found that 2-mercaptopyrrolamine and mercamine disulfide exert a substantial protective action on the prophage, but that they have no protective effect on mature phage particles. Urethane shows no radioprotective effect on lysogenic bacteria. The results obtained coincide with those obtained with other biological objects, and the ease of working with lysogenic bacteria indicate that E. coli K-12(λ) can serve as a useful subject for the fast primary identification of chemical compounds capable of protecting against genetic injury by radiation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

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L 16034-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046443

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences of
the USSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

L 54862-65 EEO-2/ENG(j)/FSS-2/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EBC(k)-2/ENG(v)/EWA(d)/
ENG(a)-2/ENG(c) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pac-1/Pae-2/Pi-4 WVH/TT/DD/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5015678

UR/0293/65/003/003/0492/0494
629.198.3:576.809.51

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Pekhov, A. P.; Antipov, V. V.;
Rybakov, N. I.; Kozlov, V. A. 73

TITLE: Investigation of the biological effect of space-flight factors using
lysogenic bacteria in experiments on Vostok-5 and -6

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 492-494

TOPIC TAGS: space flight, biological effect, E. coli, phage activity, bacteria,
genetics, lysogenic bacteria, chemical antiradiation agent

ABSTRACT: The genetic effects of space flight on lysogenic bacteria were studied,
and a chemical means of protection was investigated. The chemical agent was β -
mercaptopypylamine, a substance which blocks the formation of induced phage par-
ticles during x-ray and gamma irradiation. As in eight earlier flights (four
Sputnik and four Vostok), a suspension of E. coli K-12 (λ) was used. The bacteria
were divided into three groups: experimental samples, laboratory controls, and con-
trols kept at launch site. Each group contained some untreated samples and some
with β -mercaptopypylamine (0.05% concentration) added before flight. After each

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L 54862-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015678

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flight the number of viable bacteria was determined, and an analysis of phage particles was made. Experimental results showed that the number of phage particles in untreated experimental samples significantly exceeded the number in the launch-site controls (3.68 times for Vostok-5). It was also established that phage formation in these experiments on Vostok-5 and Vostok-6 was about the same as during Vostok-3 and Vostok-4. Thus, space-flight factors have a stimulating effect on lysogenic bacteria, as demonstrated by the statistically reliable increase in phage production. However, no direct relationship between this stimulating effect and the length of exposure of the bacteria in space has been detected. Under space-flight conditions, β -mercaptopyramine almost completely prevents the formation of induced phage particles. In addition, this substance significantly lowers the level of spontaneous phage formation. The protective effect of β -mercaptopyramine consists of its ability to block the genetic reaction of formation of induced phage. Since the number of viable cells in control and experimental samples was the same, no conclusion can be made about the protective action of this substance against the lethal effects of space flight. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

[JS]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 54862-45

ACCESSION NR: AP501567B

SUBMITTED: 30Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4031

Card

gm
3/3

L 37643-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/FCC/T SCTB TT/DD/JK/GW

ACC NR: AP6024650 SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/56/000/004/0592/0593

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Pekhov, A. P.;
Rybakov, N. I.; Dobrov, N. N.; Antipov, V. V.; Kozlov, V. A.;
Saksonov, P. P.; Podoplelov, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of study of the effect of cosmic radiation and other
spaceflight factors on lysogenic bacteria and human cell cultures
[Paper presented at the Anniversary Symposium of the Institute of Bio-
physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences held in Brno in May
1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 4, 1966,
592-593

TOPIC TAGS: spaceflight effect, radiation effect, Hela cell, lysogenic
bacteria / Vostok 4 spacecraft, Vostok 6 spacecraft, Voskhod 1 spacecraft

ABSTRACT: Single-layer cultures of normal human cells (fibroblasts and
amniotic cells) and human cancer cells (Hela strain), together with
cultures of lysogenic bacteria (E. coli K-12), have been consistently
used as radiation indicators on Soviet spacecraft. Results of these
experiments have shown that repeated exposure of a culture of Hela cells
to spaceflight factors on the Vostok-4 and Vostok-6 flights produced

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UDC: 629.195:577.391

L 37643-66

ACC NR: AP6024650

changes in experimental cells as compared with laboratory controls and with HeLa cells exposed on one spaceflight only. A longer latent period of recovery of growth capacity and other characteristics [not named] were noted in twice-flown cultures. In addition, the coefficient of proliferation for HeLa cells exposed on both Vostok-4 and Vostok-6 was one-half that for intact controls and for HeLa cells exposed to spaceflight only once. These data suggest that spaceflight factors have a cumulative biological effect on human cell cultures. However, a direct dependence of biological effect on length of spaceflight exposure has not been established in experiments with the other radiation indicator, the lysogenic bacteria *E. coli* K-12 (λ). It is interesting to note that when the same HeLa cells used on Vostok-4 and Vostok-6 were also exposed on Voskhod-1, a well-defined drop in the proliferation coefficient was observed in comparison with intact cultures. Experimental colonies were more compact, and there were more dead cells. Other reliable differences [not enumerated] were also found between intact controls and thrice-exposed cultures. However, no reliable differences could be detected between thrice-exposed HeLa cells and a control strain used only on Vostok-6. It is suggested that the biological effect of spaceflight may be the result of the combined influence of radiation, vibration, and weightlessness. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5046

Card 2/2 vmb

L 03777-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T SCTR II/DD/JK/RD/GW

ACC NR: AP6028343

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/004/0634/0640

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Mayskiy, I. N.; Delone, N. L.; Rybakov, N. I.; Kozlov, V. A.; Davydov, B. I.; Antipov, V. V.; Saksonov, P. P.; Rybakova, K. D.; Tribulev, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Biological investigations on the Voskhod-1 and Voskhod-2 spaceships

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 634-640

TOPIC TAGS: biologic ^{spacecraft} spaceflight, ~~effect~~, ~~lysogenic~~ bacteria, ~~E. coli~~, ~~EVA~~, ~~radio~~ ^{antiradiation} protective drug, ~~β-mercaptopyramine~~, spaceflight, ~~fruit~~, ~~pine~~ ~~card~~, wheat ~~seed~~ / Voskhod 1, Voskhod 2 ^{spacecraft}

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed on the Voskhod-1 and Voskhod-2 spaceships to test the effects of spaceflight on lysogenic cultures of *E. coli* K-12 (λ). The cultures were carried in 1.5-ml ampules on board spaceships and in Leonov's spacesuit pocket during his EVA. Some of the ampules contained the radioprotective drug β-mercaptopyramine. Controls were kept at the cosmodrome and at the home laboratory. Results showed that on the basis of viability there was no difference between samples carried on Voskhod-1 and the controls. Experiments on Voskhod-2 resulted in a slightly higher viability on the part of experimental cultures as compared to controls. Phage production of experimental cultures carried on the two flights also did

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UDC: 629.198.621:576.8

L 03777-67

ACC NR: AP6028343

not exceed phage production of controls. Thus, it was not possible to demonstrate the protective properties of β -mercaptopyrrolamine. An attempt was made to determine whether spaceflight sensitized lysogenic cultures of *E. coli* K-12 (λ) to consequent exposure to small doses of x-rays. Results showed that phage production in space-flown samples was almost identical to that of the controls. In addition, air-dried seeds of pine and winter wheat (PPG-186) were carried on Voskhod-2 and in Leonov's pocket during his EVA for the purpose of determining the genetic effects of space-flight factors. Results did not reveal any substantial differences between the two spaceflight-exposed groups of seeds and the controls. It is assumed that the absence of the effects of spaceflight factors on lysogenic bacteria and seeds of higher plants in these two flights is due to the particular conditions under which these flights took place. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [BM]

SUB CODE: ²²06/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr66/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5063

Card 2/2 *leh*

ACC NR: AT6036563

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0172/0173

AUTHOR: Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; ~~Mayskiy, I. N.~~; Tribulev, G. P.; Rybakov, N. I.; Podoplelov, I. I.; Dobrov, N. N.; Antipov, V. V.; Kozlov, V. A.; Saksonov, P. P.; Parfenov, G. P.; Sharyy, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results and trends in the study of the biological effect of cosmic radiation and dynamic flight factors using microbiological and cytological models [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SCURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 172-173

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, space biologic experiment, tissue culture, lysogenic bacteria, cosmic radiation biologic effect, combined stress/Voskhod-1

ABSTRACT: Systems of lysogenic bacteria and single layer cultures of normal and cancer cells of man have been used on all spaceflights since the second orbital spaceship. This report presents the results of investigations performed on spaceships of the Vostok and Voskhod types. Biological experiments carried out on Vostok-3, -4, -5, and -6 indicate that phage production of lysogenic culture of E. coli K-12 increases with the duration of the flight. However, a direct linear relationship between the biological

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ACC NR: AT6036563

effect and the time of exposure in space was not established. The results obtained make it possible to assume that the biological effect in the above experiments depends on the combined effect of spaceflight factors, and specifically vibration, weightlessness, and radiation.

Ground experiments have indicated that the sensitivity of a lysogenic bacteria system to gamma irradiation (CO^{60}) increases if the bacteria were previously exposed to vibration. These results not only confirm this supposition but make a more differentiated approach to evaluation of various spaceflight factors possible. However, in order to obtain a more complete picture of the genetic and radiation hazard of such flights, it is necessary to consider data obtained with more highly organized biological objects. Consequently, the results of spaceflight experiments performed with single-layer cultures of somatic human cells are of definite interest. In the series of experiments carried out on Vostok-1, -2, and -4, it was found that viability, and such indices as the coefficient of proliferation, the percentage of dead cells, and the morphological, antigenic, and cultural properties of the tissues, did not differ substantially from controls which were kept at the cosmodrome or the laboratory.

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ACC NR: AT6036563

However, when tissues were subjected to a second spaceflight (on Vostok-4, Vostok-6, and Voskhod-1), the twice-flown tissues showed a definite prolongation in the latent period of the ability to grow, as well as certain other noticeable changes. This makes it possible to surmise that spaceflight factors may have a cumulative effect on human tissue cultures. Further investigations of the biological effects of spaceflight utilizing lysogenic bacteria and tissues of various cultures are contemplated. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

MAYSKIY, I.V., OLSUF'YEV, N.G., NIKOLAYEVA, I.E., KALITINA, T.A. and UGLOVOY, G.P.

"Results of the Study of the Effectiveness of Anti-Tularemia Inoculations"
from the monograph Effect of Vaccination Against Tularemia, 1953 p. 115

Translation D 568409

MAYSKIY, I. V. and OLSUF'YEV, N. F.

"Methodical Indications by Record of Effectiveness of Investigations with Live Anti-Tularemia Vaccines," from the monograph Effect of Vaccination Against Tularemia, 1953. p. 174

Translation D 568409

MAYSKIY, L.

Technological section of the primary organization. NPO no.9:49
S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Predsedatel' tekhnologicheskoy seksii pervichnoy organizatsii
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Metallicheskogo zavoda,
Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Research, Industrial)

MAYSKIY, L.

On the track of the fearless. Za bezop.dvizh. 3 no.10:15 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Estonia--Automobile racing)

MAYSKIY, L.

One hundred and fifty kilometers per hour! Za bezop.dvizh.
no.6:15 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Automobile racing)

MAYSKIY, L.

The public control committee is very strong. Za bezop. dvizh. 5
no.4:4 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Moscow—Traffic safety)

MAYSKIY, L. O.

USSR/Engineering - Cutting tools

Card 1/1 : Pub. 103 - 14/23

Authors : Mayskiy, L. O.

Title : Combined counter-boring and cutting

Periodical : Stan. 1 instr. 8, page 33, Aug 1954

Abstract : To facilitate and speed-up the machining of components, a combination counter-boring and cutting tool, was devised. The tool consists of two parts: a drill, and a tapper incorporating a cutter. Diagrams depicting the above combination, are presented.

Institution :

Submitted :

MAYSKIY, L.O., inzhener.

Effective standardization of technological processes. **Energomashino-**
stroenie no.12:16-21 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

MAYSKIY, L.O.

AUTHOR: Mayskiy, L.O., Engineer (Director)

122-2-18/23

TITLE: Classification of production processes as a method of improvement in manufacture (Tipizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov kak put' sovshchenstvovaniya proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957, No.2, PP. 72 - 80 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Experience gained at the Leningrad Metalworking Plant (Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod) is discussed. The part played by the classification of production processes is especially important in individual and small batch production. The principles of preparing charts for typical machining operations in plants with a large assortment of products are discussed. During the collection of data, designs can be improved for ease of manufacture and standardisation. Typical and exceptional operations must be distinguished. Only the former should be classified in standard charts with standard process sheets. The savings in planning resulting from classification are explained. Standard parts, components for general use and special components are treated separately. A decimal sub-division is suggested as a framework. An example from a turbine factory shows classification into 21 classes of components which precedes the classification of machining operations. Examples are

Card 1/2

Classification of production processes as a method of improvement in manufacture (Cont.) 122-2-18/23

illustrated of typical operation sheets, rate-fixing tables for typical operations and component classification charts.

Card 2/2 There are 3 figures and 2 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Office of Production Standards, IMZ. (Byuro tipizatsii tekhnologii IMZ)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MAYSKY, Nikolay Ivanovich [Mais'kyi, M.I.], inzh.; KOSENKO,
Andrey Fedotovich, inzh.; SLESAR', Aleksandr Pavlovich
[Sliesar, O.P.], inzh.; KOROLENKO, I.I., red.

[Technology of metals and building materials] Tekhnologiya
metalliv i konstruktsiynykh materialiv. Kyiv, Derzhsil'-
hospvydav URSS, 1962. 410 p. (MIRA 18:6)

ZHIRNOV, F.D., inzh.; MAYSKIY, N.I., dots.; MAYSKIY, V.K.,
inzh.; TOCHILINA, L.V., red.; MAKAROV, M.M., nauchn.red.

[Principels of electrical engineering and the electrical
equipment of tractors, combines, and motor vehicles]
Osnovy elektrotekhniki i elektrooborudovanie traktorov,
kombainov i avtomobilei. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1961.
219 p. (S-194, 171, 1)

ZHIRNOV, F.D., inzh.; MAYSKIY, N.I., dots.; MAYSKIY, V.N., inzh.;
TOCHILINA, L.V., red.; MAKAROV, M.M., nauchr. red.

[Principles of electrical engineering and the electrical
equipment of tractors, combines, and motor vehicles] Osnovy
elektrotehniki i elektrooborudovanie traktorov, kombainov
i avtomobilei. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 219 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

MAYSKIY, P.

Figures say. Fin.SSSR 18 no.10:76-81 0 '57.
(Orekhovo-Zuevo--Budget)

(MIRA 10:10)

MAYSKIY, P.

The everyday work of a district finance department. Fin. SSSR 20
no. 7:65-72 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Kotel'nikovo District--Finance)

MAYSKIY, P.

The everyday work of the financial department of a plant. Fin.
SSSR. 22 no. 2:59-67 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Moscow—Electric lamps) (Moscow—Finance)

MAYSKIY, P. (g. Stalingrad)

On the right path. Fin. SSSR 22 no.10:71-80 0 '61. (MLRA 14:9)
(Volgograd Province--Finance)

MAYSKIY, P. (Leningrad)

Signs of our time. Fin.SSSR 37 no.2:8-11 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Leningrad—Finance) (Socialist competition)

MAYSKIY, R.A., inzh.

Characteristics of the operational reliability of automatic
control systems and effectiveness of control operations.
Trudy MIIT no.188:84-95 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

SOV/102-58-4-6/11

AUTHORS: Khrushchova, N.V. and Mayskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Magnetic Low-Frequency Pulse Generator

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 54-58 (Ukr.SSR)

ABSTRACT: Fig 1 shows the circuit of the pulse generator; Fig 2 shows the load response of a relay of this kind (type Nr 1), and Fig 3 does the same for another (type Nr 2). Fig 4 shows the relation of pulse interval (sec) to capacitance C (in μF). It is stated that $\pm 10\%$ change in the supply voltage causes only $\pm 1\%$ change in the time; Fig 5 shows t (sec) vs. U (V) (the capacities are in μF). Figs 6 and 7 show the output pulse shapes (the latter on an enlarged scale).
Card 1/1 There are 7 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: (Instytut elektrotekhniky AN URSR)
(Institute of Electrical Engineering, Ac.Sc. Ukr.SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1957

MAYSKIY, V.A. [Mais'kyi, V.O.]

Semiconductor radio-frequency outlet element of a stimulator. Fiziol.
zhur. [Ukr.] 8 no.1:128-129 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.
Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, Kiyev.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT)

GERASIMOV, V.D.; MAYSKIY, V.A.

Electrical activity of the giant nerve cells in the snail
Helix pomatia. *Fiziol. zhur.* 49 no.9, 1099-1104 (1963).

(MIRA 19.12.63)

1. From the A.A. Bogomolets Institute of Physiology, Academy
of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

MAYSKIY, V.A.

Electrical characteristics of the surface membrane of giant nerve fibers in *Helix pomatia*. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.12:1468-1474 D 163.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. From the A.A. Bogomolets Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

L. 1594-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024768

UR/0219/64/058/009/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, V. D.; Kostyuk, P. G.; Mayskiy, V. A.

30
B

TITLE: Excitability of the giant nerve cells of various representatives of pulmoniferous mollusks (*Helix pomatia*, *Limnaea stagnalis*, *Planorbis corneus*) in solutions free of sodium ions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 58, no. 9, 1964, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: cytology, nervous system, ion, sodium, electrode neurology

ABSTRACT: Results of comparative study, using intracellular electrodes, of the excitability of giant nerve cells, chiefly from the parietal ganglia, in sodium-free CaCl_2 (BaCl_2) solutions. The *Helix* cells were persistently excitable, giving high action potential values, the amplitude of the latter and the membrane resistance increasing with an increase in the calcium (barium) ion concentration. In analogous conditions the *Limnaea* and *Planorbis* cells lost their excitability and did not produce any action potentials under direct stimulation. The possible causes for the differences in the ionic mechanisms of nerve cell action potentials in animal

Card 1/2

L 1594-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024768

species of close systematic affinity are discussed. One of the suggested reasons is the relatively high concentration of divalent ions in the hemolymph of the *Helix*, compared to the other two mollusks studied. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii im A. A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiev (General Physiology Laboratory of the Institute of Physiology, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

MR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

JPRS

Card 2/2 *AP*

L 29235-66

ACC NR: AP6019368

SOURCE CODE: UR/0385/65/001/004/0351/0359

AUTHOR: Mayskiy, V. A.; Khomutovskiy, O. A.ORG: Laboratory of General Physiology, Institute of Physiology im. A. A. Bogomolets,
AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii AN UkrSSR)TITLE: Certain characteristics of electrical reactions and the submicroscopic
structure of the gigantic neurons of the Planorbis corneus mollusc

SOURCE: Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy biokhimii i fiziologii, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 351-359

TOPIC TAGS: neuron, electrophysiology, electron microscopy, nervous system

ABSTRACT: The investigations the results of which are presented in the article were conducted to clarify the electrophysiological characteristics of the giant neurons of the mollusc Planorbis corneus on the basis of an analysis of their submicroscopic structure. Parietal and buccal ganglia were isolated from the animal body and placed in a chilled 2% buffer solution of osmic acid. The dehydration of the objects and enclosure in methacrylate was carried out by the generally accepted method. The electron microscope was used to examine the sections of the object under study. The data obtained indicate that 1) the giant unipolar neurons of the parietal and buccal ganglia of Planorbis corneus molluscs are characterized by an abnormally large value of specific capacity and considerable duration of postsynaptic potentials: 2) the un-

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UDC: 576.31/32:591.18:594:612.014.422/423

I 29235-66 - -

ACC NR: AP6019368

usually large surface area is the result of jagged relief and the deep penetration of the trophosporgium into the cytoplasm of these cells; the modelling of these giant neurons in the form of a globe without consideration for their submicroscopic structure can entail serious errors when the specific values of cell membrane resistance and capacity are calculated; 3) the functional connections between the neurons in the ganglia of the cornea plana are realized at the level of the axo-axonal synapses. Three types of vesicles which differ in their submicroscopic structure have been discovered in the synapses. Similar types of synaptic vesicles have been discovered recently in the nervous systems of some of the nonvertebrate and vertebrate animals. The presence of several types of vesicles in the synapses and the electrophysiological data obtained permit the assumption that in addition to the cholinergic mechanism of synaptic transmission, a noncholinergic type of transmission exists in the nervous system of the Mollusc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JFRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2 CC

GERASIMOV, V.D.; KUSTYUK, I.G.; BAYSALY, V.A.

Ionic conductivity of the giant nerve cell membrane of an edible
snail. Biofizika 10 no.1:82-89 '65. (MIPA 12:6)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

GERASIMOV, V.D.; KOSTYUK, P.G.; MAYSKIY, V.A.

Changes in electric characteristics of the giant neuron membrane following increase in outer potassium ion concentration. Biofizika 10 no.2:272-280 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

L 27053-66

ACC NR: P6017432

SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/003/0447/0453

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, V. D.; Kostyuk, P. G.; Mayakiy, V. A.

28
B

ORG: Institute of Physiology im. A. A. Bogomolets AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut fiziologii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of bivalent cations on the electrical characteristics of giant neuron membranes

21

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 447-453

TOPIC TAGS: neuron, neurophysiology, cell physiology, cation

ABSTRACT: A report describing the effect of bivalent cations on the electrical characteristics of the resting and active membranes of the soma of the giant neurons of grape snail (*Helix pomatia*), with Ca or Ba substituted for Na in the solution. An increase in the concentration of Ca or Ba in a sodium-free solution resulted in slight hyperpolarization of the cell membrane. The resistance of the latter rose in proportion to the logarithm of the concentration of the bivalent ions. In sodium-free solutions containing Ca or Ba, the giant neurons were capable of generating action potential for a long time. The value of the "overshoot" was in linear relation to the logarithm of the concentration of the bivalent ions. This relationship was close to the theoretical for the calcium or barium electrodes. An unusual form of cell-reaction-prolonged action potentials - arose in solutions with a high Ba concentration. The transmembrane difference in potentials during the "plateau" of such action potentials is at approximately the zero level of the resting potential. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Oct63 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 021
UDG: 577.37

Card 1/1

L 28048-66

ACC NR: AP6018176

SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/006/0703/0710

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, V. D.; Kostyuk, P. G.; Mayskiy, V. A. 29
B

ORG: Laboratory of General Physiology, Institute of Physiology im. A. A. Bogomolets, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Reactions of giant nerve cells to a break in the hyperpolarization current

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal, v. 51, no. 6, 1965, 703-710

TOPIC TAGS: neuron, electrophysiology, neurophysiology, cell physiology

ABSTRACT: In an investigation, by means of two separate micro-electrodes inserted simultaneously, of the electric reactions of giant neurons of the molluscs *Helix pomatia* and *Planorbis corneus* to the breaking of a hyperpolarization current, it was established that if the neuron was first depolarized, the break in the hyperpolarization current induced generation, by the neuron, of an action potential (anode break excitation or anelectrotonic reaction). The threshold of the anode break excitation was lower than that of the response of the neuron to a depolarizing current pulse under the same conditions. The anode break action potential developed in the same manner as that arising in response to a

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.014.3

L 28048-66

ACC NR: AP6018176

0
cathelctrotonic polarization of the membrane: the activating factor was not cessation of anelectrotonic polarization, but a decrease in the transmembrane difference of potentials which followed and which was essentially a cathelctrotonic change. The postanodic hyperpolarization that developed apparently constituted a selective activation of the transfer of K^+ ions through the cell membrane. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [SPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 CC

L 28830-66

ACC NR: AP6018664 SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/012/1434/1441 24
AUTHOR: Gerasimov, V. D.; Kostyuk, P. G.; Mayskiy, V. A. B
ORG: Institute of Physiology in, A. A. Bogomolets, AN UkrSSR (Institut fiziologii AN SSSR)
TITLE: Prolonged action potentials of giant nerve cell 22
SOURCE: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal, v. 51, no. 12, 1965, 1434-1441
TOPIC TAGS: neuron, electrophysiology, cell physiology
ABSTRACT: Prolonged action potentials (PAP) are the action potentials whose descending segment includes a section with a slower rate of repolarization (recovery of normal level of potential, as opposed to depolarization, when the changes in the transmembrane difference in potentials are such that it is smaller than when at rest). PAP are doubtless an anomalous form of functioning of the excited cell, but their investigation opens broad vistas for experimental intervention into the ion mechanisms of the activated cell membrane, which is highly important in determining the nature of the process of excitation. Potentials of this kind constantly arise in the giant neurons of molluscs when Ba^{++} is added to the solution around the cell. In this connection the authors perform pertinent experiments on neurons of the molluscs *Helix pomatia* and *Planorbis corneus*. It was found that the addition of barium ions to the circumambient solution leads to a synaptic or direct depolarization of the cell membrane which results in action potentials lasting several seconds. Membrane resistance during PAP is 20-30% of membrane resistance at rest. Brief hyperpolarizing current pulses applied to the neuron against a PAP background may produce active repolarizing responses and restore the membrane to a quiescent state; this represents an interesting possibility of artificially eliminating prolonged changes in the ion mechanisms of excitation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. /JPRS/
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 24Apr64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 021
Card 1/1 CC UDC: 612.014.3

BARANNIK, Ye. P.; MAYSKIY, V. B.; KHANINA, N. Yu.

Detecting cancer of the lung by the method of large-image
fluorography. Probl. tub. no.2:98-99 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy tuberkuleznoy
bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
V. L. Eynis)

(LUNGS--CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC)

MAYSKIY, V.N.

Types of spawning fishes. Zool.zhur. 32 no.5:920-922 S-0 '53.

(MLRA 6:10)

**1. Laboratoriya ikhtiologii Azovo-chernomorskogo nauchnogo instituta rybnogo
khozaystva. (Fishes)**

MAYSKIY, V.N., kand. biol. nauk

Nutrition and food supply of pike perch in the Sea of Azov.
Trudy VNIRO 31:337-355 '55. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy nauchnyy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Azov, Sea of-Perch) (Fishes--Food)

MAYSKIY, V.N., kandidat biologicheskoy nauk.

Distribution and population of fish in the Sea of Azov before regulation of the Don River. Trudy VNIRO 31 no.2:138-163 '55.

(MLRA 9:8)

1. Azovsko-Chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

(Azov, Sea of--Fishes)

MAYSKIY, V.N.

Factors determining the dynamics of abundance of plankton-eating fishes in the Sea of Azov. Trudy sov. Ikht. kom. no.13:205-210 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Azovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva - AzNIIRKh.
(Azov, Sea of--Herring)
(Azov, Sea of--Anchovies)

MAYSKIY, V.N.

Ecologic foundations for higher fish production in the Sea of Azov.
Vop. skol. 5:126-127 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Azovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.
Rostov-na-Donu.
(Azov, Sea of--Fishes)

ZHIRNOV, F.D., inzh.; MAYSKIY, N.I., dots.; MAYSKIY, V.K.,
inzh.; TOCHILINA, L.V., red.; MAKAROV, M.M., red.

[Principals of electrical engineering and the electrical
equipment of tractors, combines, and motor vehicles]
Osnovy elektrotehniki i elektrooborudovanie traktorov,
kombainov i avtomobilei. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1974.
219 p.

ZHIRNOV, F.D., inzh.; MAYSKIY, N.I., dots.; MAYSKIY, V.N., inzh.;
TOCHILINA, L.V., red.; MAKAROV, M.M., nauchn. red.

[Principles of electrical engineering and the electrical
equipment of tractors, combines, and motor vehicles] Osnovy
elektrotekhniki i elektrooborudovanie traktorov, kombainov
i avtomobilei. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 219 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

MAYSKIY, V.N.

Materials on the biology of the goby *Neogobius gymna* (Nordmann).
Trudy ANIRAE no. 6:95-103 1955. (MIRA 17.8)

MAYSKIY, V.N.

Possibilities for the acclimatization of new fish species in
the Sea of Azov. Trudy VNIRO 55:63-70 '64. (MIRA 19:2)

KONYAYEV, A.N., inzh.; MAYSKIY, V.Ye., inzh.; STEPANOV, V.R., inzh.

Modernization of the TE3 serial diesel locomotives. Mashinostroenie
no.4:78-81 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Luganskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Oktyabr'skoy
revolyutsii.

(Lugansk--Diesel locomotives)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 13 Vol. 11/7 Dermatology July 57

1748. MAYSLER A., SPIREA S. and ROSENTHAL B. Clin. Dermato-Venerol., I.M.F., Bucuresti.*Cu privire la cteva cazuri de hemosideroze cutanate. Considerations on several cases of cutaneous haemosiderosis DERM.-VENEROL. (Bucuresti) 1956, 1/2 (117-121)

Report of several cases of cutaneous haemosiderosis, 1 with purpuric and pigmental erythema; 1 similar to Schamberg's disease; 1 more difficult to classify, and the others without any classical nosologic type. The authors emphasize on this occasion, the role of capillaries and of the reticulo-histiocytary systems, in the production of the syndromes. They also insist on the fact, that the reticulo-histiocytary system retains haemosiderin as well as it may retain lipoids. It is also emphasized, that, beside the classical types of haemosiderosis, there are many other clinical cases in which haemosiderosis is an important symptom of the clinical picture, which differs from the common aspects.

MAYSNER, B.A.
KRAYCHIK, M.M.; SHKOL'NIK, L.M.; MAYSNER, B.A.

Method for fatigue bending tests on weldments. Zav. lab.
22 no.12:1472-1479 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.
(Metals--Testing) (Welding--Testing)

MAYSNER, Karel, inzh.

Mechanized tools for doing finishing work. Na stroi. Ros. 3
no. 634-36 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Finishes and finishing)

POTTYEVA, M.N.; SUL'YE, Ye.V.; TOLKHOVA, Ye.A.; NESTEROVA, A.P.; MAYNIKOV, A.I.,
professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Rate of blood flow in hypertension determined with radioactive sodium.
Terap.arkh. 25 no.3:7-14 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Institut terapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Hypertension) (Radioactive tracers)

MAYSNYANKIN, Yu.M.

Perfected recording device. Neftianik 6 no. 2:21-22 P '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya pri Krasnokamskom
neftepromyslovom upravlenii.

(Recording instruments) (Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

MAYSOV, I. A.

♦ ACCESSION NR: AP4004670

S/0286/63/000/021/0057/0057

AUTHOR: Maysov, I. A.

TITLE: Method of measuring the gravitational field gradient in outer space near celestial bodies and the magnitude and direction of small accelerations under conditions of weightlessness. Class 42, No. 158427

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 21, 1963, 57

TOPIC TAGS: gravitational field measurement, gravitational field, weightlessness, artificial celestial body, gravitational measurement, spaceborne gravitational measurement, spaceborne acceleration measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of measuring 1) the gravitational field gradient in outer space in the vicinity of celestial bodies and 2) the magnitude and direction of small acceleration under the conditions of weightlessness. For this purpose, solid inert masses placed in a liquid or gaseous medium inside or outside a freely moving artificial celestial body are utilized as sensitive elements. Under incomplete dynamic weightlessness, the residual weight

Card 1/3

- 9 (2/172) -

ACCESSION NR: AP4004670

of these masses is balanced by a system of suspension springs (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The displacement of the masses is optically recorded on film or converted into an electric signal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

2/3

L 55926-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5015316

UR/0286/65/000/009/0074/0075
528.568

AUTHOR: Maysov, I. A.

23
B

TITLE: Device for measuring gravitational field gradients. Class 42, No. 170697

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 74-75

TOPIC TAGS: gravitational field measurement, gradient meter

ABSTRACT: The proposed device is a gravity gradient meter designed for the registration of gravitational field inhomogeneities in the vicinity of celestial bodies and for measurements of the magnitude and direction of weak accelerations under conditions of weightlessness. It uses weights which are enclosed in hermetically sealed capsules to limit displacement and absorb the forces exerted during launching. To facilitate installation and adjustment, the capsules are demountable and contain screw catches to clamp the weights into position. The weights are suspended on two springs with a common axis and rigidly fastened to balance beams with counterweights (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DW]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 55926-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015316

SUBMITTED: 20Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4034

Card 2/3

L 55926-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015316

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

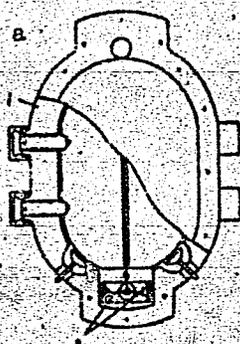
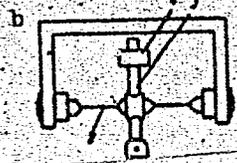


Fig. 1. Device for measuring gravitational field gradients

- 1 - Capsule; 2 - springs;
- 3 - balance beam; 4 - counterweight.



Card *csc*
3/3

VEYTSMAN, S.G., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; MAYSOV, V.N., inzh.

Practices in accelerated construction. Transp. stroi. 15 no.7:5-8
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

MAYSOVA, L. G.

files
22

Raman spectra of acetylenic hydrocarbons. P. A. Akishin, L. G. Maysova, E. A. Viktorova, and H. Ya. Lavina. Vestnik Moskov. Univ. 6, No. 6, Ser. Fis.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk No. 3, 59-64 (1953).—The following lines exhibited constant intensities in different alkynes: 530 and 1300 cm^{-1} in the spectra of 1-heptyne (I), 2-heptyne (II), 1-octyne (III), 2-octyne (IV), and 3-octyne (V) with 10 and 30 intensity units, resp.; 630 cm^{-1} (C:CH) and 2118 cm^{-1} (C:C) in I and III with 20 and 250 units, resp.; 1380 cm^{-1} (C:CCH₂) and 2930 cm^{-1} (for CH₂ attached to C:CC) in II and IV with 76 and 470 units, resp.; the doublet at 2232-2300 cm^{-1} for C₂C in II, IV, and V showed a constancy in the sum (250 units) of the intensities of both lines. The intensities were measured photometrically.

G. Meguerian

Lab. Org. Chem. in N.D. Zelinsky
 Lab. Molecular Spectroscopy

POLAND/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J-5

Abstr Jour : Raf Zhur - Sci L., Moscow, 1958, No. 91456

Author : Barotynski K., Kurjan M., Mysowa E.

Inst : -

Title : Vegetal Test with White Tuff

Orig Pub : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1960, 13, No 4, 684-692

Abstract : The tufes used for the tests contained a total of 10.2 % K_2O , 5 % being soluble in a 10 % solution of HCl. In sand cultures plants reacted poorly (the increase in grain was 8-10 %), mustard, however, did well (increased by 28, 52 and 74 %, respectively, according to increased doses). In soil cultures, flax considerably reduced its yield, while white mustard gave an increase up to 20 %. The pH-value of the soil changed negligibly under the influence of tuff.
-- A.I. Khurbitskiy

Card : 1/1

MAYSTAT, N.P., inzhener; PLATONOV, V.V., inzhener.

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Adjusting nonsifting chain grates. Energetic 4 no.8:12-13 Ag'56.
(Stokers, Mechanical) (MIRA 9:10)

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; MAMEDALIYEV, G.M.; ALIYEV, S.M.; MAYSTER, E.I.

Alkylation of phenol with olefins in the presence of synthetic
aluminosilicates. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:11-14 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Phenol) (Alkylation) (Olefins)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.V.; MAYSTER, I.M.

Complex compounds of vanadyl with trihydroxyglutaric acid.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2140-2148 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Vanadium compounds) (Glutaric acid)

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia H-28
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhin., No. 1959, No. 88289

AUTHOR : Nikshich, M.; Maystorovich, G.

TITLE : Processing of Plums

ORIG. PUB. : Pol'oprivreda, 1957, 5, No 1, 44-47

ABSTRACT : Yugoslavia is the second largest producer of plums on a worldwide basis. 5.2% of the plum-crop are used up as fresh fruit, 4.7% are made into plum-butter, candy and jam; 12.5% are processed to prunes, and 77.6% are used to make plum liquor. Export of prunes has been decreasing steadily due to poor quality processing of the plums. It is necessary to improve the quality of prunes, for which purpose it is proposed to expand the growing of the variety Pozhegach and provide modern drying facilities. It is also necessary to increase the output of canned products.

Z. Lebedeva

CARD:

USSR/Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation, Teaching

Medicine - Social Hygiene

Mar/Apr 49

"Theory of the Soviet Health Program," K. V. Maystrakh, Moscow, 44 pp

"Sov Zdravookhran" No 2

Welcomes Batkis' article, "Certain Problems of Soviet Social Hygiene Sciences," as an excellent work on development of theory of Soviet health program. Agrees that quality of medical aid is falling behind the constantly increasing demand, and that medical institutions do not base their work on achievements of Soviet

48/49T57

USSR/Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation, Teaching (Contd) Mar/Apr 49

medical science. Disagrees, however, with reasons Batkis gives for lagging public health education and presents methods for overcoming this situation. Urges close relationship between theory and praxis.

48/49T57

PA 48/49T57

MAYSTRAKH, K. V.

MAYSTRAKH, K. V.

МАЙСТРАХ, К. В.

Public health problems in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory.
Sovet. zdravookhr. No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 7-14

1. Moscow.

GLML 20, 3, March 1951

MAYSTRAKH, K.V.

Z. P. Solov'ev, the foremost public health officer in the Soviet Union;
75th anniversary of his birth. Sovet. med. no.11:32-34 Nov 1951.
(GIMJ 21:2)

1. Professor. 2. Moscow.

MAYSTRAKH, K.V.

Dispensaries in contemporary public health in the Soviet Union. Sovet.
zdravookhr. 11 no.1:25-31 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

1. Professor. 2. Moscow.